

VAST CITY OF BEAUTY

London's Exhibition One of Great Scenic Effect.

WITHOUT EQUAL ON EARTH

Its Four Hundred Buildings Disclose a Panorama that Startles All Beholders—Estimated that Thirty Millions of Persons Will Pay One Shilling Apiece to See the Display.

Special Correspondence of The Washington Herald.

London, May 21.—The Franco-British Exhibition, now in full swing, is certainly a magnificent scene, or rather succession of scenes, the equal of which has never been seen in the British capital.

The first impression of the visitor to the great Franco-British Exhibition is one of amazement at the size and magnificence of the buildings, their beauty, variety, and extent. To gauge the area of the ground it is necessary to pass from court to court, avenue to avenue, and building to building until the visitor fully realizes the fact that the exhibition covers an area of 140 acres and is bigger than any exhibition ever seen before on British soil.

The splendidly simple planning of the great show enables the visitor to grasp the general idea without confusion of mind. Entering at Uxbridge road, he will pass through eight great halls, each 70 feet wide and 400 feet long, and will then discover that he has not yet entered the principal grounds, or even seen the exteriors of the great buildings which have given to the exhibition the name of the City of White Palaces.

These palaces are twenty in number, ranging from the great double-winged machinery palace, with its eight acres of floor space, to the delightful pavilion of the City of Paris, itself an exhibition to which all London would flock if it stood in a busy thoroughfare. In addition to these are smaller buildings by the score, some erected by the French colonies, others by concessionaires who will manufacture and sell all manner of useful articles, from glassware to newspapers, and ginger beer to cigars.

Passing from an inspection of these, the visitor will find three complete villages, each with its complement of 200 to 300 men, women, and children. Finally he will come to the stadium and discover the greatest sports grounds in the world, a large oval, surrounded by tier upon tier of seats, with a cinder path and a cycle track, three laps to the mile; seats for 65,000 persons and standing room for nearly 40,000 more.

75,000 Tons of Steel.
In the construction of this great city the builders used in less than a twelve-month 75,000 tons of steel, 800 tons a day of Thames ballast, 18,000 tons of plaster, and 60,000 square yards of freestone slabs. As he tramps from building to building along the three miles of main roads and the thirty miles of garden paths and smaller avenues, or rests upon one of the 15,000 chairs and 1,000 garden seats, the visitor will gain a further impression of the immense labor which has gone to the making of the exhibition. He will understand the reason for the issue of 15,000 workmen's passes during every day of the last busy month.

Should the idea of fire enter his mind, he will be comforted by the thought that sixty fire hydrants in the buildings and forty in the grounds, each with a head of 200 feet of water, or four chemical fire engines, 200 hand-extinguishers, and 200 extinguishers, will be ready to meet every piece of wood and every yard of masonry and bunting in the 400 steel and concrete buildings has been fireproofed by order of the London county council and the insurance companies. Accidents will be met by a call for ambulances from four St. John ambulance stations.

Water will enter largely into the scheme of the exhibition. The lagoons and canals, a mile and a half in length, will require 4,000,000 gallons to flood them to a depth of three feet in order that a fleet of ten electric launches and twenty swan boats may carry visitors through the Court of Honor and the Elita Gardens. The gorgeous rainbow cascade, which will run ten hours a day into the lagoon of the Court of Honor, will require a supply of 200,000 gallons every hour, or 2,500,000 a day.

Jewelry Worth Millions.
When night falls the electric display will be contributed by 2,000 arc lamps and 150,000 incandescent globes, with 7,000 high-pressure gas lamps for the outdoors. To light the falling water of the rainbow cascade eight 10,000-candle-power lamps will be used. Several exhibitors (Australians, for example, with its large building) will draw their light and power from special plants. The collection of the exhibition on the summer sky, when the searchlights are throwing fantastic shadows on the clouds through the pierced towers of the buildings, should be seen by the country for thirty miles round.

What has it cost? It has been estimated by one of the organizers that the exhibition authorities have spent on buildings and grounds at least \$5,000,000; that the colonies have spent \$1,250,000; and concessionaires \$2,500,000. These huge amounts take no count of the cost or value of exhibits. The value of the pictures shown by England and France cannot be estimated. The value of jewelry and objects d'art sent from France to the various sections is estimated at \$25,000,000; to \$20,000,000, and the French ceramic exhibit includes one collection alone valued at \$1,200,000.

Who will pay for it all? If the weather is propitious, Mme Kirelly estimates an attendance at 11 killing a head of at least 30,000 persons. Each of these may be expected to pay something more toward the cost by the purchase of food and drink, by payment at the entrance gates of the stadium and the many exciting and amusing "sideshows."

One of the most interesting features of the exhibition, and one which Americans are sure to appreciate, is the Irish village. This contains the house in which President McKinley's ancestors were born, the stones having been brought over from the North of Ireland.

ROYAL BABY A SOLDIER.
Spanish Heir Gets Enrolled as a Recruit in the King's Regiment.

Madrid, May 30.—On the occasion of the heir to the throne reaching the age of one year a thanksgiving service was held at the palace, and was attended by King Alfonso, Queen Victoria Eugenie, all the royal family, and many dignitaries and high personages.

When the procession was formed in the galleries of the royal apartments to proceed to the chapel, the King and all the members of the royal family were agreeably surprised to see that Queen Victoria, who intentionally took the last place, bore in her arms a charming little infant soldier attired in recruit's uniform. It was the Prince of Asturias, whom, by a delicate attention which extremely delighted everybody, especially King Alfonso, his mother had dressed in the uniform of Infantry Regiment No. 1, known as the King's Regiment. After the service, and in the presence of the King and Queen and all the royal family, the Prince of Asturias was enrolled by the minister of war and the colonel of the King's Regiment as an ordinary private.



Mme Kirelly, Who Planned and Carried Out this Gigantic Exhibition

STEAL FOOD OF PIGS

Workers in Northeast England in Dire Poverty.

MANY FAMILIES STARVING

Shocking Stories of Widespread Destitution Told by Social Reformer, Who Seeks Aid for the Distressed. Men Formerly Robust Reduced to Skeletons for Want of Food.

Manchester, May 30.—The tragedy of hunger has reached its climax among the workers of the northeast coast. Not only is there no food in thousands of homes; there is not a stick which can be pawned or sold to obtain a meal. Every hour adds one more degree to the intense suffering.

It is women and children first in Sunderland. Fathers walk about the streets, pulling at short cutties which have long been innocent of tobacco, staying away from homes so that they may not be tempted to take their share from whatever scrap of food their wives have scraped together.

A Shocking Story.
Councillor Adams, a well-known local social reformer, told a shocking story of destitution. An owner of pigs at Walker, he said, was suspicious that the food of the animals was being interfered with, and secreted himself one night to see if any one went to the sty. He saw a man and boy go to the pigs' trough, take out the husks that the swine were to have eaten, and go away.

He followed them to a house, and afterward went inside, and there saw the man, his wife, and children devouring the pigs' food.

Men who were formerly robust laborers have shrunk in six or nine months of starvation and idleness to skeletons too weak for work.

Five children in one home clung to their mother, just made a widow. Her husband was a fine, stout man, who sold the home bit by bit for food, going without himself. Eventually he got relief work, but was so weak that he caught a cold and died from pneumonia a few days ago.

In a fireless room close by another family had lost a child, owing simply to lack of nourishment.

Yet these famishing families are remarkably honest. A few days ago a suit of clothes was given to a man who had a chance of work. Yesterday his wife visited the ex-mayor and produced a gold ring which she had found in a pocket of the suit. She returned it, asking if it was right that clothes should be given without being searched, as it was such a temptation.

This woman had four hungry children at home. She had pawned her own wedding ring for bread. She gets soup twice a week from friends, and this week she would have had no other food but for a reporter's gift of groceries.

Struggled Like a Hero.
Another case helped was that of a man with ten children. He has been workless for seven months.

"He struggled like a hero," said a relief worker. "Goodness knows how he managed, but he kept off the fund until the home was gone. The cries of the children made him desperate. Himself weak with hunger, he appealed to the committee for help."

"We had to drop him a fortnight ago, when the committee found that he would thrash the children if they dared to beg, though the younger ones are visibly getting thinner every week."

Women in Newcastle tell how the clock was sold for the breakfast, when the fire-iron was for the price of a meal.

Rents are far behind, and in some cases householders have screwed up their doors to prevent the admission of bailiffs.

A school-teacher received the following note in answer to an inquiry about the nonattendance of children:

"Dear Miss: I am sorry, but I had to sell my child's boots to pay the rent, or we would have been turned out."

SISTER OF CHARITY SLAIN.

Mystery of Murder of Miss Lake Recalled by Similar Crime.

Berlin, May 30.—The mystery of the murder of Miss Lake, the English woman who was brutally attacked and killed in a wood on the outskirts of Essen eight months ago, and whose murderer was never discovered, has been recalled by a crime of a similar nature at the same spot.

This time the victim is Fraulein Elsa Muller, a sister of charity, whose dead body was found yesterday in the fatal wood. Everything points to the probability that the perpetrator of this second crime was the author of the first. The whole countryside is being searched by the people living in the suburbs of Essen, and if the criminal is caught he will assuredly be lynched.

FIFTY MILES AGAINST WIND.

Count Zeppelin Expects Great Things for New Airship.

London, May 30.—Count Zeppelin is at Lucerne, taking a rest before attempting a great flight to Koenigsberg and back. It is estimated that the distance is 2,300 kilometers. Zeppelin's new airship is the fourth of its kind to be built. It cost \$100,000, and will be ready next week.

The trials have been held over Lake Constance. Three 14-horsepower Daimler engines have been fitted to the body of the airship. Zeppelin estimates that they will drive her at a fifty-mile gait against a moderate wind.

The airship is now complete, with the exception of searchlights for night use and wireless apparatus.



A General View of the Indian Court



McKinley's Cottage in the Exhibition

Birds-eye View of the Franco-British Exhibition

SCENES IN THE GREAT FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

AMERICAN CLUB IN LONDON

Guides to Do Shopping and Show the City One of Its Features.

Many Other Novelties Introduced in Grosvenor Court, Mayfair, Soon to Be Opened.

London, May 30.—Grosvenor Court, Mayfair, is the home of London's latest club—the Anglo-American—which will be opened in a few days by the Countess of Strafford.

Many society leaders have identified themselves with the club, the list of vice presidents including the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, the Countess of Seafield, Lady Duff Gordon, Viscountess Frankfort, Viscountess Helmsley, Lady Abinger, and others. A president has not yet been appointed.

Receptions will be given during the season, "at homes" will be organized for the members, bridge tournaments will be arranged, while an information department and a woman guides bureau have been installed. For the latter 200 guides



COUNTESS OF STRAFFORD.

have been engaged, and they will assist the American visitors on their shopping tours and sightseeing expeditions. A number of "army men" will also act in a similar capacity for the gentlemen members of the club.

Suites of rooms will be let to members, who may arrange their own private "at homes," and a special feature will be the provision of late suppers after the opera and theaters. The information department will undertake the arrangement of railway tours, motor excursions, up-river trips, &c.

The premises are well appointed, the reception-rooms on the first floor comprise lounge, drawing, reading, writing, and smoking rooms, while the dining-room—which is on the sixth floor—has seating accommodation for 200 persons. The bedrooms, of which there are ninety, are fitted with cabinet baths. A distinguished hostess will preside at receptions throughout the season.

A unique attraction is the club's country house. This is Ashdown Park, a beautiful residence among the Surrey hills, where in the extensive grounds members may play golf, lawn tennis, &c. Carriages and motor cars are also provided for their use.

GERMANS GOING HOME.

Return Immigration from America Again Sets In.

Berlin, May 30.—The re-emigration of Germans from America to Germany, which recently diminished considerably, is again acute. The last boat to arrive, the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher, brought 1,400 steerage passengers and more are expected on incoming steamers. A corresponding decrease of emigrant traffic from Germany can be observed. For the first few months of 1908 some 25,000 fewer emigrants left Hamburg for New York than in a similar period in 1907. The decrease for the North German Lloyd line was 70,000.

Hall of Religions.

London, May 30.—A feature in the forthcoming missionary exhibition, the Orient in London, which will be opened at the Agricultural Hall on June 4, is to be a Hall of Religions, illustrating nearly all the known religions of the world.

KAISER WITNESSES PAGEANT

Gorgeous Medieval Ceremonies at an Ancient Castle.

Many Knights in Armor, While the Men-at-arms Are Historically Correct in Every Detail.

Berlin, May 30.—The Kaiser, who was accompanied by the Kaiserin, took part this week, in spite of pitiless rain, in a splendid pageant at the ancient castle, the Hohkoenigsburg, which his majesty has rebuilt and restored at a cost of \$450,000.

The Emperor drove to the castle, where he was received by a guard of honor. After unveiling the Hohkoenigsburg coat of arms, which has been emblazoned above the principal gate, his majesty retired to a tent pitched just outside the building, and there awaited the arrival of a herald, who announced the approach of the Slekkingens—the three brothers to whom the Hohkoenigsburg belonged in 1530—and their little army of followers.

As soon as the messenger returned with permission to enter, the picturesque procession issued from the green forest, filed past his majesty, and marched straight into the castle to take up military positions in the fighting galleries, on the battlements, and at the embrasures. The mail-clad knights wore genuine armor taken from a museum, while the costumes of the men-at-arms were historically correct in every detail, as also were all the weapons carried. The Emperor himself originally intended to don armor and lead the cavalcade in person.

First came the three brothers in full armor, immense blue and white plumes on their helmets, strong lances, with fluttering pennons, in their hands; heavy double-handed swords at their sides, and gold chains of office round their necks. Their chargers, too, were heavily armored. Other knights, also clad in steel, followed with their squires and pages, and then came a body of 200 yeomen armed with pikes, battle-axes, and swords.

When the troop had saluted the Emperor and passed into the castle the Kaiser approached the gate and was received by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the minister of the interior, who handed him the key of the castle. His majesty and the Empress were conducted through the building, attended by a laqueist; in the knights' banquet hall, and then departed—most anachronistically—in a motor car.

Railway Boats in Collision.
Folkstone, England, May 30.—The Southern Railway boats Onward and Queen collided in the channel to-day. The former's bow was stove in and her lookout man was killed.

Egyptian Railroad Express Wrecked.
Alexandria, Egypt, May 30.—The Cairo express to-day ran into a freight train. Two persons were killed and nine hurt, six of them seriously.

FALLIERES WAS SLEEPY.
French President Had Trouble Conversing with England's Queen.

London, May 30.—Although Queen Alexander's hearing has been considered improved by the treatment of an aurist and throat specialist whom Mme. Melba first brought into prominence, it was noticed that President Fallieres, both on the first occasion of their meeting and at the state ball, had considerable difficulty in making himself heard.

At the ball the chairs, though side by side, were some little way apart, and between valiant efforts to maintain an adequate conversation the French President was observed to be struggling hard against sleep, and on one occasion, indeed, it is declared, the struggle was unsuccessful. After three strenuous days, President Fallieres, for the fatigue of the visit, showed clear signs of restlessness.

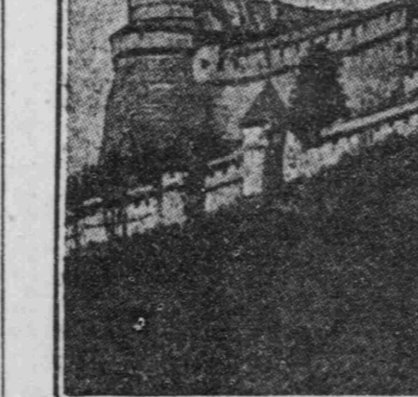
Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.
St. Petersburg, May 30.—A number of gambling clubs, which had hitherto escaped detection by assuming titles of philanthropic institutions, have been closed by the St. Petersburg police.

SUBMARINE STANDS ON END.
Crew Is Thrown Into Water, but No Lives Are Lost.

Paris, May 30.—The submarine Sirene, while exercising outside Cherbourg, took a vertical dive and plunged her nose into the mud at the bottom of the bay, standing on end.

The crew were thrown pell-mell into the bows, but the quartermaster was able to hold on to his post, and he turned on the tap, letting the water ballast into the after part of the vessel. The vessel gradually righted, and was brought safely to the surface.

Twelfth Century Castle Restored by the Kaiser.



Twelfth Century Castle Restored by the Kaiser

WILL TEACH ENGLISH

Americans to Instruct Germans in the Language.

TWANG FAST DISAPPEARING

Distinguished Professor Says Residents of the United States Speak Clearer and More Correctly Than Britons—Accent More Regarded in Public Schools Than Formerly.

Berlin, May 30.—Prof. Alois Brandl, the most distinguished German authority on the English language and literature, is of opinion that English is quite as well spoken in America as in England.

The professor is president of the German Shakespeare Association and professor of English at Berlin University, and has just returned from England, where he was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature.

During his stay in London he was distressed to hear at some of the board schools which he visited in the west of London school children who recited passages from Shakespeare say that the quality of mercy was not "stryed," that it droppeth as the gentle "ryne" from heaven, was "twolde" blessed, and so forth.

This intrusion of the cockney element coupled with the influence of the various dialects upon colloquial English, leads Prof. Brandl to the conclusion that the English spoken by the English is on the whole not a whit purer than the English spoken by the Americans, of which he has made a close study.

Drawing a Level.

He puts the English of the ordinary educated American quite on an equality with that of the ordinary educated Englishman, basing his opinion on systematic observation during twenty years' continual contact with American students at German universities, and, secondly, on observations made when he visited America as the representative of academic Germany at the recent Benjamin Franklin centenary celebration.

Prof. Brandl states that when in America he not only studied the English spoken by American students at the various universities and colleges, but also listened to speeches delivered by thirty-five Americans coming from all parts of the United States. "Of these thirty-five orators," he says, "the American whose English was most un-English was Andrew Carnegie, and he is a Scotsman."

The professor believes that the American twang is rapidly dying out, and that it will in time become a thing of the past. He believes that the great strides now being made in America in the education of the masses will result in the extinction of the twang. "The average American," says Prof. Brandl, "is being educated into a consciousness of his accent, and is beginning to criticize and eradicate it."

Exchange of Teachers.

The Prussian ministry of education recently consulted Prof. Brandl regarding the advisability of arranging an exchange of teachers between Germany and the United States, the plan being for German teachers to go to America to teach German in the schools there, while American teachers would come to Germany to teach English in the schools here.

A project to arrange an exchange of teachers of this kind between England and Germany fell through owing to lack of support in England. Some of the advisers of the ministry of education feared to recommend the importation of American teachers on the ground that they might teach English with a bad accent; but Prof. Brandl has sent in an official report declaring that the English taught by the average American tutor will be quite as good as the English taught by the average English teacher.

Prof. Brandl assured the ministry of education that the quality of the English which would be acquired by German children from the American teachers will be quite as desirable as that which would be acquired from English teachers. In consequence of his recommendation, the exchange of teachers between Germany and America will be carried out without further delay.

RUNS SCHOOL FOR THIEVES.

Theory and Practice of the "Art" Taught.

Paris, May 30.—A flourishing "academy," equipped on the most modern lines, for the training of thieves, has just been discovered at Toulouse. The Fagin of the establishment appears to have been an ex-upholsterer, named Clovis Rondo, aged twenty-two.

The "academy" carried on business in premises that had once been occupied by a religious association. Theoretical and practical instruction was given in every known form of theft, from shoplifting and pocket-picking to housebreaking, each class being in charge of a "professor" who had graduated at the "school."

A course of physical exercises formed part of the curriculum, and a very fine gymnasium was fitted up on the premises. Here the pupils, who number about fifty, hardened their muscles, and at the same time were taught the most efficacious methods of scaling garden walls and like obstacles.

Working models of every known variety of safe and strong box were among the equipments of this institution.

The students passed qualifying examinations. Entering as "apprentices," they became successively "workmen" and "masters." By way of a closer insight into the practical side of their calling, these qualifying in the burglary sections were taken on night excursions, and actually assisted in the robbery of dwellings.

The band, by its audacity, had terrorized Toulouse and the surrounding country for a long time. Until yesterday the police sought in vain for the headquarters of the criminal "association." Then a piece of paper, on which was scrawled a portion of an address in Toulouse, picked up at the scene of a burglary, gave them the clue they wanted. The school was promptly raided, and "professors" and "pupils" captured en masse.

WARNING TO SUFFRAGETTES.

Physician Declares Insanity Accompanies Votes-for-women Crusades.

London, May 30.—The Lancet hands to the British suffragettes a terrible warning by the Finnish Dr. Granholm, who asserts that there is a certain connection between the votes-for-women movements and the frequency of mental disease.

He has been carefully investigating in Finland, where women both vote for members of and are eligible to serve in the Parliament and he has come to the conclusion that domestic life has become unfavorable for the normal development of the young of both sexes, the result being a marked increase in mental aberration in the adult population. "I presume," where the doctor claims he is able to exclude any common causes of mental disease and where very emancipated views are held by the female population, particularly by the female teachers.

He specially noticed that the number of lunatics increased from 20 in 1900 to 67 in 1906. The population had increased in that period from 11,888 to 12,137.